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Motivation

 Moon should record the same impactor population as early Earth

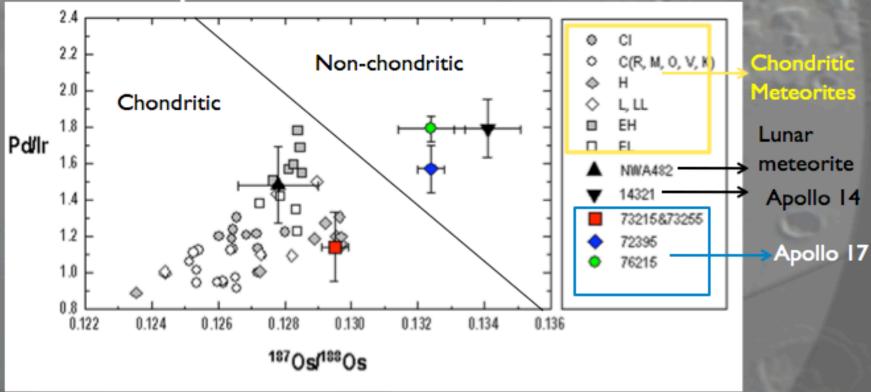


Chondritic meteorites contain important biogenic materials

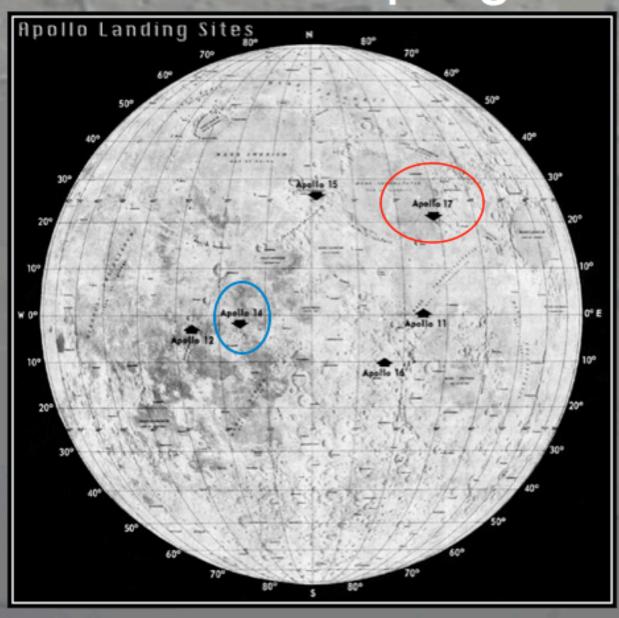
Sulfur, Carbon, Water

Motivation

 Previous studies have identified at least two distinct impactor signatures in Apollo 17 impact melt rocks



Location of Sampling Sites



Location of Sampling Sites

Mare Serenitatis





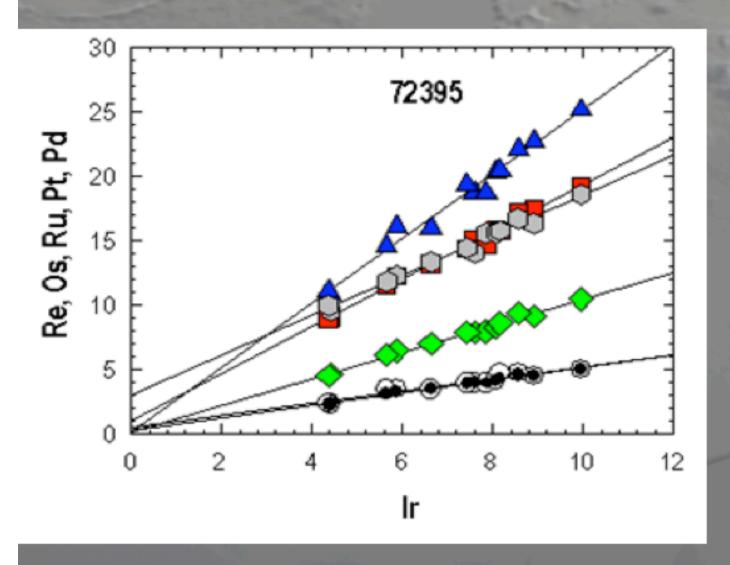
Overview of Highly Siderophile Elements

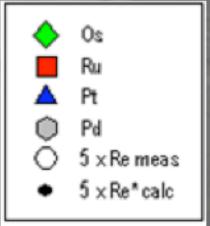
- Re, Os, Ir, Ru, Pt, Pd. Strong tendency to partition into metal relative to silicates
- 187Os/188Os is a proxy for long-term Re/Os
- Refractory (non-volatile)
- Very low abundance in lunar crust
- High abundance in likely impactors

Hypothesis

- If more than one distinct chemical signature of the impactor is observed in our data, then three possible explanations arise:
- It may be an indicator of an impact event other than the main Serenitatis impact
- Some of the highly siderophile elements might have volatilized on impact
- 3)Serenitatis impactor was not homogeneous
- 4)A combination of two or more possibilities

Relative elemental abundances (parts per billion)

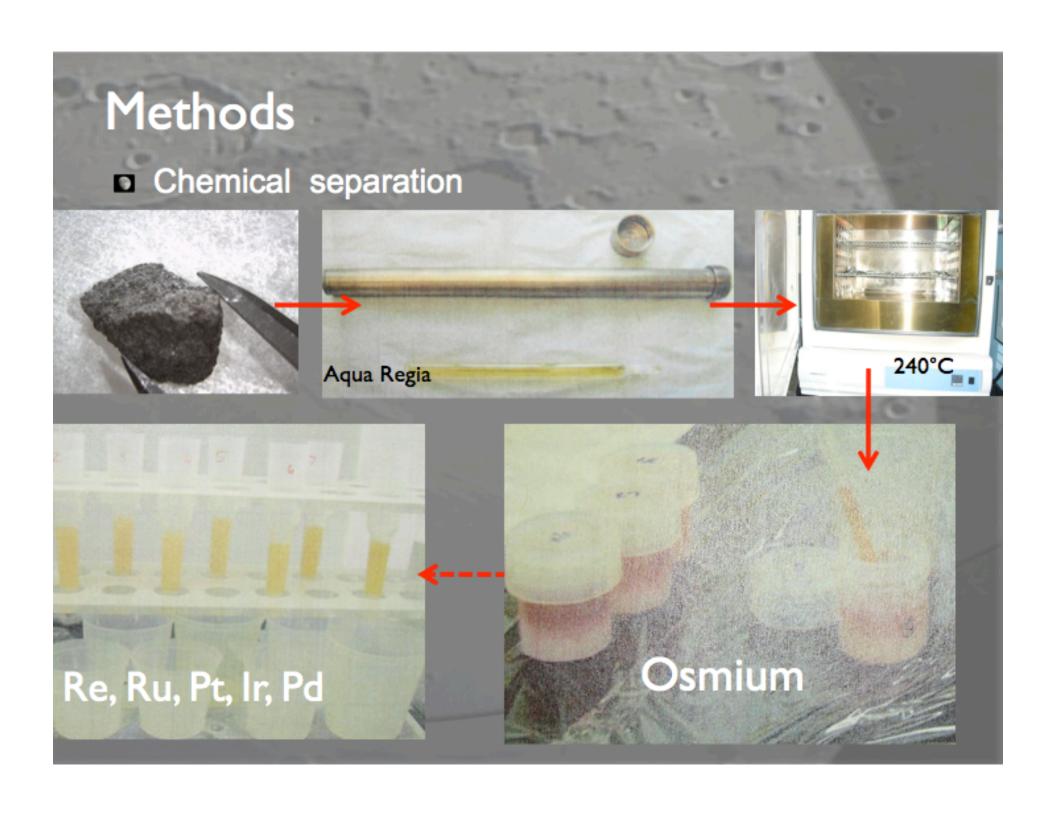




'Fingerprint' of the impactor

Slopes define elemental ratio of the impactor

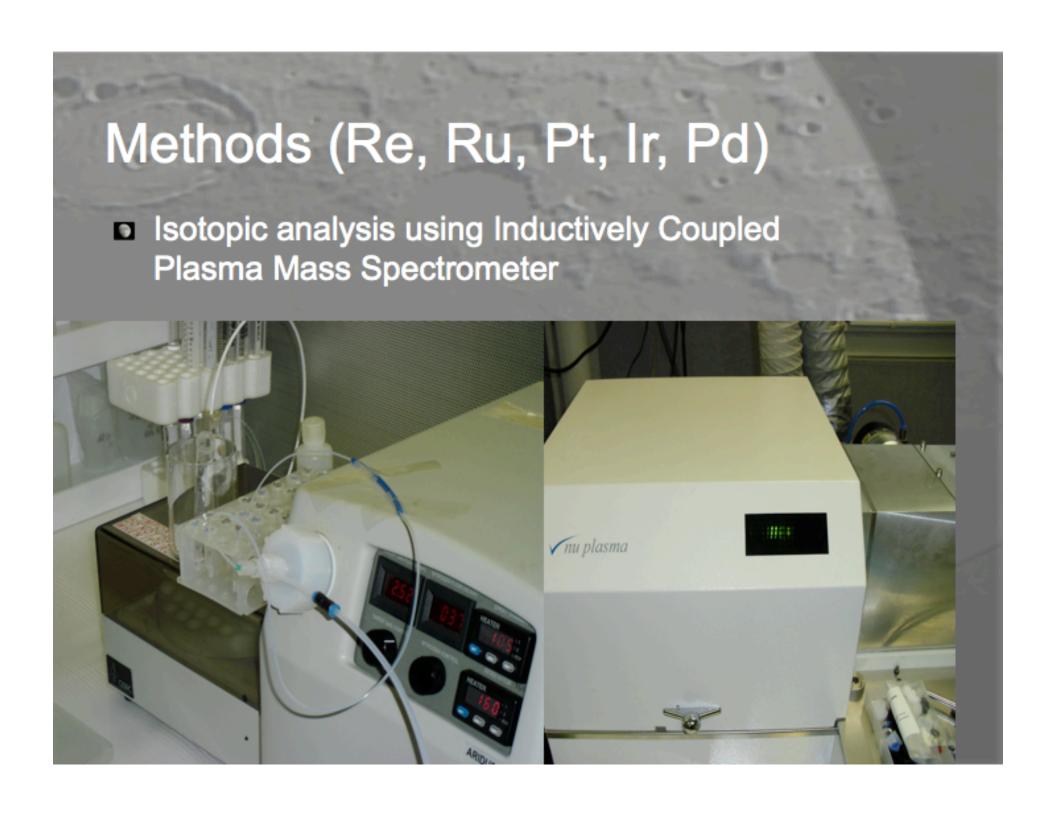
Puchtel et.al, 2008



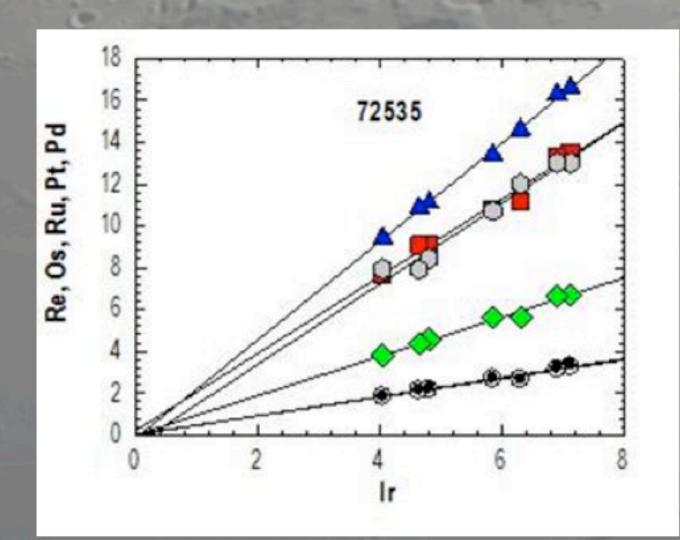


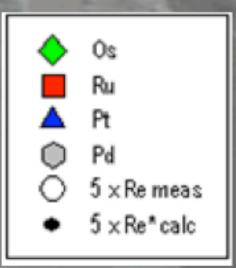
 Isotopic analysis using Thermal Ionization Mass Spectrometer



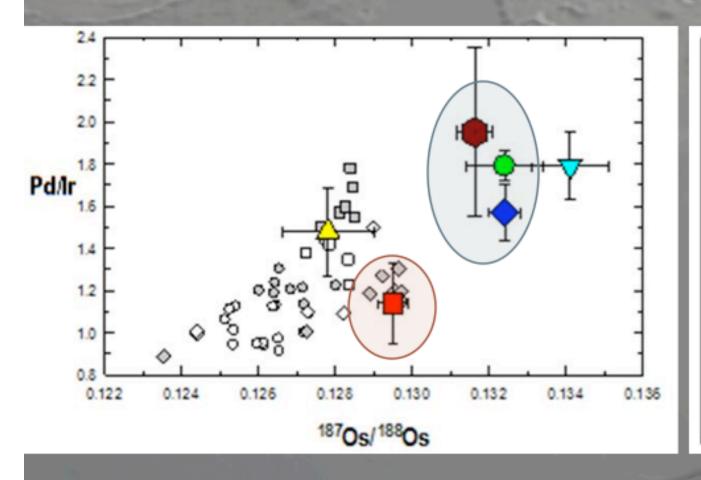


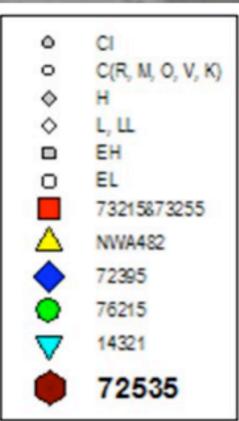
Results





Results





Conclusions

- Well-behaved sample
- Modest concentration range
- All elements show good linear trends
- Slopes of all elements overlap with slopes of polikilitic melt breccias

Question:

What is the meaning of non-chondritic elemental ratios observed in our data?



- NASA Goddard Center for Astrobiology
- University of Maryland, Department of Geology
- Dr. Richard J. Walker
- Dr. Igor S. Puchtel
- Dr. Michael Mumma
- Corinne Eby